

Are Early Marriages a Success?

THE VIEWS OF SIR FRANCIS BURNAND, SIR WILLIAM CROOKES, HENRIETTA RAE, DR. CLIFFORD, AND MR. CYRIL MAUDE.

There is perhaps no subject of so much general and debatable interest as the question of "The Success of Early Marriages." There are extant many celebrated instances of early marriages of great men which have proved a thorough success. One that will occur to everybody is that of the late Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. The marriage of the late Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury was also a youthful and highly successful one. On the other hand, lamentable tragedies, which have marred otherwise notable lives, have been directly traceable to early and indiscreet marriages. To gather valuable opinions on the subject, the Reader has invited several well-known men and women to express their views, with the following result:

SIR FRANCIS BURNAND SAYS "YES."

Sir Francis Burnand, the ex-editor of Punch, writes: "Granting that the parties are genuinely in love with each other, that they are of the same religion, that they have a sufficient income according to their station in life, and a fairly certain prospect of increasing it considerably in the future, granting also that they are sane and sound, and that they have the full and free consent of their parents to their union, then the sooner the young couple—the girl, we will say, being 18, and the young man 22—become man and wife the better."

"A MISTAKE," SAYS MR. CYRIL MAUDE.

Mr. Cyril Maude, the popular actor-manager of the Playhouse, holds a distinctly contrary view. He says: "From what I have observed in life, I think that early marriages are a very great mistake."

From Mrs. Ernest Normand (Henrietta Rae), the excellent painter of classical pictures, also comes an emphatic protest against "early marriages."

"I believe in a long youth," said Mrs. Normand to the Reader. "and in letting this have a healthy, jolly time before they settle down to the anxieties—there are many even in happy marriages—of married life."

"Married happiness, however, is entirely a question of temperament and

suitability to each other.

"The first, the baby love of youth, is never a good one to marry on, unless it has been tested by years of mutual knowledge; and this brings us to the question of long engagements, with which I do not agree."

HENRIETTA RAE ADVOCATES CELIBACY.

"The professional woman, too, should never marry, or, if she marries, it should be to someone outside her own profession. Little jealousies will creep in when two of a profession marry, which must tend to mar the mutual life and mutual regard and esteem. But from my observation, the woman with a profession is happiest unmarried. Then, again, a woman before her 25th birthday is not mentally or physically fit for the responsibilities of married life, and the man is seldom mentally or financially equipped to meet the demands on his resources and temperament before that age."

"No, I do not agree with early marriages. Let youth have its youth—care-free, buoyant, with time to build health and fortune before assuming the full responsibilities of life. 'Happiness in married life is all a question of character,' said Dr. Clifford to the Reader, with characteristic energy: 'I have married a great number of couples of all ages, and some of the most youthful marriages have turned out most successfully, whilst, on the other hand, people of mature years—well, their marriage has proved an utter failure. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that the principle of happiness in married life depends not on age, but on character.'"

DR. CLIFFORD SAYS: "MARRY YOUNG."

"To secure married happiness there must be love. This is essential, and this love must include a deep and lasting regard for each other. I have married a great number of young couples, who had no inner unity and mutual consideration, and whose characters assimilated. I have watched their lives develop into one of continued domestic happiness and usefulness."

"I believe, too, in young people marrying early if they are sure of each other, and not waiting for so-called sufficient means. This is pure nonsense. There must, of course, be enough to live upon, but if the woman is a good manager, it is remarkable how little a happy home can be built up."

"Old age pensions would be a great incentive to young people to start early, as their greatest care—the future—would be lifted from them. It would be much more comfortable and restful to contemplate an old age pension for their later years instead of the workhouse."

"But everything depends on the woman. She can make or mar a married man. The character of the wife is far more important than the man's. The woman controls the home—cheerful, and by her management and thrift can make domestic happiness possible upon the smallest income; of course, providing the husband is neither a spendthrift nor a drunkard."

"I cannot answer the question more definitely than that," concluded Dr. Clifford, "but, given sobriety on the man's part, mutual attachment, a true union of souls, then all marriages must be happy, whether early or late, but I should give the preference to the early marriages, as the young people's characters would assimilate more readily."

MIRABEAU—LEADER OF FORLORN HOPE

SKETCH OF THE MAN WHO TRIED TO AVERT THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND SAVE THE KING.

[Albert Payson Terhune, in the New York World.]

Count Honore de Mirabeau—disolute, wise, reckless—was the connecting link between Aristocracy and People in the bloodiest struggle the world has known.

Mirabeau was the son of a marquis, and was educated for the army—the only profession except the church then open to a nobleman. He was hideously disfigured by smallpox scars. In spite of this he was the most fascinating man of his day, and was adored by innumerable women. In 1767, when only eighteen, he incurred his father's displeasure by a love affair and was put into prison. At intervals he served nearly a half-dozen terms in jail during the next fifteen years, sometimes at his father's expense (for noble offenses) and sometimes because he dared oppose the tyranny of the luxury; the king was a despot; a series of foreign wars drained the treasury. And for all this the pliant people paid. The poor were ground down by iniquitous taxes and were practically slaves to the nobility. Other nations had outgrown this state of affairs, but in France they continued unabated. Yet the oppressed common folk were gradually awakening, and were preparing for a terrible vengeance on their oppressors. Louis XIV., in dying, had left France poor and in dire distress. Louis XV. had managed to make national affairs even worse. Then Louis XVI. came to the throne. He had a genius for invariably doing the wrong thing. His blunders were the marvel of Europe. To make mat-

ters worse, he married an Austrian princess, Marie Antoinette, who was gay, frivolous, intriguing and devoid of common sense. They were a well-matched couple. The country was almost bankrupt and seethed with discontent. Mirabeau persuaded the king to summon the states general, a body composed of nobles, clergy and delegates of the people. But the aristocrats refused to confer on equal terms with the people's delegates, and the states general was dismissed. The people's candidate formed a new body known as the National Assembly. The king, at Marie Antoinette's advice, tried to break up this assembly, and the people promptly protected their delegates by raising down by the mob with Gen. Lafayette at its head. Louis was agitated at such audacity.

Mirabeau now tried to induce the king to grant a constitutional form of government and placate the malcontents, but, as usual, the poor silly monarch was dissuaded and planned to fly to the German frontier, there to summon foreign aid to crush his rebellious subjects. Mirabeau dissuaded him from this last rash step and at the same time by his own fiery eloquence partly held the angry people in check, and was the one point of contact—the one arbiter—between king and populace. Both parties trusted him, though neither would wholly follow his wise counsel. The Bastille (state prison and stronghold of royal power) was torn down by the mob on July 14, 1789, and the wave of revolution that was to engulf all royalty and nobility swept onward, only held back by Mirabeau's genius. How far this one great man might have changed history and averted the horrors of the reign of terror never be known. For, in 1791, when only 42 years old, he died. Then the revolution burst forth in full force.

Louis and his wife and children, disregarding Mirabeau's warning, fled to the frontier. They were caught, and brought back to Paris, and their children and threw them into prison. The king was tried and put to death (Jan. 21, 1793), as, later, was Marie Antoinette. Danton, Robespierre and Marat, the leaders of the revolution, ordered all political prisoners executed, and several thousand were thus slain. France was declared a Republic, modeled, allegedly, on the lines of the United States. Then, as all the aristocrats had fled to other countries or had been killed, the revolutionists split up in several parties and began killing

PROCLAMATION

TO INVESTORS

REGARDING

LARDER LAKE

and BLUE BELL

WE PROCLAIM TO THE PEOPLE OF ONTARIO AND CANADA

By investing now in Blue Bell at 10c per share an immediate profit of 400 per cent. will be made. Blue Bell advances to 50c per share next Wednesday, May 15.

Telegraph or Telephone orders or reservations at our expense, allowing remittances to follow. Telephone Main 2708.

The Last Day in which Blue Bell can be bought at 10c per share is Wednesday, May 15th. It advances to 50c per share on that date. It will sell at \$2.00 before summer has passed.

All orders or reservations dated not later than May 15th will be filed and accepted providing remittances follow.

WE PROCLAIM TO THE PEOPLE OF ONTARIO AND CANADA that never in the history of mining has such an opportunity for making money been presented as is now offered in the Larder Lake gold district, and especially in the wonderful Blue Bell properties.

Put your money in The Blue Bell Gold Mines, Limited. One of the greatest opportunities that have ever been offered for investment in a gold-mining company. The Larder Lake District will be the wonder of the world and Blue Bell is in the heart of it.

Miners and prospectors from all parts of the world are flocking to Larder Lake. Mining men with millions at their command are sending their representatives and mining engineers into the field and are rapidly snapping up everything that can be purchased.

The time for investors to get in on the rock bottom is NOW—the PRESENT TIME.

The opportunity offered in Blue Bell will probably never occur again in this district. The investors of Ontario and Canada should accept this opportunity and buy in one of the greatest mining companies that will be known in this new Eldorado at the rock-bottom price of 10 cents per share.

We have gone to great expense and have used every method available to learn and know the exact situation in the Larder Lake district. We have sent a number of reliable mining men in different directions and to different locations. We have established our own assaying office on the ground at Larder Lake, putting in charge of it mining engineers of known ability and reputation. We have not taken over a single claim that has not shown actual merit; that is to say, with free, visible gold in quantities most remarkable. We are informed by our engineers that there never has been a gold district known that has shown the wonderful width of quartz veins containing free, visible gold as now actually exists in the Larder Lake district. We have quartz veins assaying gold from \$200 to as high as \$42,000 to the ton, that vary in width from 6 feet to 150 feet.

The Blue Bell properties consist of 1,120 acres, being 28 well-selected 40-acre claims, undoubtedly and unquestionably the choicest of the district at the present time. Originally the property consisted of but 27 claims, but one claim has been recently added, located near the Reddick property.

Now, we want to make this comparison. In the gold properties of Nevada, where the gold camps have gained renowned reputation—in camps as well known as Tonopah, Goldfield, Wonder, Searchlight—and other camps where millions upon millions have been made from claims varying in size from 10 to 20 acres. Just think of it! Ten or 20 acres running into values as high as from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 each. Mining men we have in the Larder Lake district who are well acquainted with the Nevada camps claim that the Larder Lake district is so far ahead of the mining camps in Nevada that there is no comparison whatever. Even the Rand in Africa, it is believed, will not come up to the wonderful gold district of Larder Lake.

We have received in our office in the past week from 300 to 400 pounds of samples taken from every claim owned by the Blue Bell Company. Out of these samples we have had a great number of assays made by our own assayer on the ground. These assays run all the way around \$200 the lowest—to \$20,000—the highest. Our assays on the ground, of course, cannot obtain as high assays as in the laboratories in Toronto, where we have obtained the highest assays, running from \$27,000 to \$42,000 to the ton. Therefore it is safe for us to estimate that the assays made by our own engineers on the ground are considerably under what we would actually receive were the stamp mills that the Company are about to install on the property in actual operation, together with the cyaniding process, by the use of which every particle of the gold produced will be saved.

Could every investor come to our office and see the wonderful quartz samples, with gold showing in every portion, they would need no further urging or any further argument to convince them what Larder Lake is and what it is bound to be.

Investors who to-day have \$100, or more, or who do not take advantage of this wonderful opportunity, will, in a year from to-day, see and realize the great opportunities that they had to invest their money in a great profit. We are in a position to judge and we feel that we are judging rightly when we say to these investors, "Put your money into Blue Bell now. Every hundred dollars that

you invest at the present time will, in a year from to-day, bring you \$2,000." This may seem to be a broad assertion, but consider well the great amount of territory and consider well the millions that are made from properties consisting of but 20 to 40 acres of territory that never showed as rich as Blue Bell properties do to-day. It will only take a few short months to place Blue Bell on a very big dividend-paying basis. Here is a legitimate opportunity for investors to make a real profit of 400% on your money by the 15th of May (this month). The Blue Bell shares will be selling in the open market at 50 cents on and after that date, and it will not be long before investors will look back and realize how really cheap Blue Bell stock was, even at 50 cents. Such a chance to realize enormous returns on your money could seldom be possible except through the medium of legitimate mining investments and through and by the discovery of such wonderful gold districts as Larder Lake. Remember, these opportunities will only present themselves once in a lifetime. This is the accepted time—this is the golden opportunity. The conditions surrounding the Blue Bell GUARANTEE to investors not only big profits, but also absolute safety. We have a property aggregating 1,120 acres in these Larder Lake gold fields—the new Eldorado—every acre of which is as rich in gold as the Rand or the famous gold districts of Nevada, where millions upon millions are being taken out. The Larder Lake gold district will be familiar to every schoolboy almost the world over within a year or two. The titles are clear—there are no encumbrances whatever—not a dollar of indebtedness. To us there is not one single element of uncertainty as to the outcome. Investors at the present price of shares—ten cents—will realize the most wonderful profits possibly that have ever been known in any mining district in the world.

We of course feel so positive regarding this as we have had every reason to make us believe so. Our own engineers, whom we know, and our own prospectors and miners, with years of experience, whom we have every confidence in, demonstrate to us these facts. We have no other method of demonstrating to the investing public than through our advertisements, which we endeavor to make honest and straightforward. We are investing our own money and are not advising the investing public to do anything that we are not doing ourselves.

We want to state further and improve upon our claims and the investing public that those of you who join us in this proposition should understand that we are also in this proposition with you. We are backing our faith with our money, and we are asking you to join us in this proposition, which we find after thorough and exhaustive investigation to be an absolutely secure and safe investment and one that will yield returns that will make unprecedented profits for all concerned. We have no fear whatever regarding our own investment, and we wish to make it clear to you that we cannot take a dollar of profit out of this proposition as offered to you in the Blue Bell Syndicate unless you, yourselves, receive the same returns in proportion to your interests therein. We say to you we are offering you one of the fairest, squarest and most honorable propositions that could be presented.

We pride ourselves upon the enviable reputation and standing we have earned and established with the investing public throughout Canada and the United States as brokers and financial agents. We are endeavoring to further build up, instead of tearing down this reputation, which could only have been established by legitimate business methods. We would not make the strong assertions as to the Blue Bell properties and investment therein, in these advertisements, were we not satisfied beyond any question as to the ultimate outcome of the investment which we herein advise.

It hardly seems necessary at this time, but we are glad that we are able to refer any investor to any bank, financial institution or commercial agencies in the city of Toronto or throughout Canada and the United States as to our standing and reliability.

We wish to state further that every recommendation or assertion made in any of our advertisements or letters of advice WILL BE STRICTLY CARRIED OUT and that any investor may invest his money with the full assurance that his money will be placed for the purposes and in the manner indicated and that LAW & COMPANY will fulfill their pledges in every way.

We wish to express our appreciation to the many investors who have shown their confidence in our recommendations, and we desire again to pledge loyalty to their interests, having no fear whatever as to the future, knowing full well that it will demonstrate that their confidence in us has not been misplaced.

EXAMPLE

Showing Cost Of and Estimated Results From One Membership

Cost of One Membership consisting of 1,000 shares \$100
All memberships will be pooled for six months, and will be held by the Trusts and Guarantee Company Limited, who will act as Trustees for the Underwriters' Syndicate, during which period 257 shares out of each membership will be permitted to be sold at 50 cents per share, which will amount to \$128.50

Law & Company's commission of 25 per cent., amounting to \$38.50, for selling the 257 shares at 50 cents per share, deducted from the \$128.50, leaves to the owner of the membership the full amount of his investment or cost of his membership \$90.00

Also, in addition to the return of \$100 he will have 733 fully-paid and forever non-assessable shares of the Company, there having been sold 257 shares from his 1,000-share membership.

These 733 shares, which will be the result of each membership, will be worth at the advertised market price \$366.50. We believe, however, that the dividends which will be paid upon the shares of the Blue Bell Gold Mines, Limited, within the coming summer will make the shares worth many times that amount.

Applications for membership will be received up to May 15th, 1907, unless the total number of memberships in the pool is reached. Applications arriving too late to participate will be returned with the full amount of remittance.

Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Business Men of all classes are subscribing liberally to these memberships.

The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, of 14 King Street West, Toronto, will act as Trustees for the Underwriters' Syndicate. The distribution of all money and shares to the owners of memberships will be made at the time the membership pool is dissolved, which will be some time within six months from May 15th, 1907.

The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, will issue receipts to all applicants or holders of memberships, showing or indicating their respective interests.

For Application Blanks and Full Particulars Call Upon or Address

REMEMBER—That all orders or reservations dated not later than May 15th, 1907, although received by us after that date, will be accepted, providing remittance follows.

REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER AGENTS
THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE CO.
14 KING STREET WEST,
TORONTO, ONT.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Cut out, fill in and forward with remittance.

To the LARDER LAKE UNDERWRITERS' SYNDICATE,
Law & Co., 728-729-730-731-732 Traders Bank Building—
Toronto, Canada.

I hereby make application for memberships in the Larder Lake Underwriters' Syndicate for Dollars in payment of same, on the understanding that this money shall be deposited with the Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, Toronto, and be held by it until such time as Messrs. Law & Company, Toronto, shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the said Trust Company scrip representing shares of the Blue Bell Gold Mines, Limited, issued in my name, fully paid and non-assessable. Upon receipt of the shares of the said Blue Bell Gold Mines, Limited, by the Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, the said money shall forthwith pay over to Messrs. Law & Company the money so deposited, and shall hold said shares subject to the pooling conditions contained in the Official Prospectus of the said Larder Lake Underwriters' Syndicate. I hereby irrevocably constitute and appoint the said Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, my attorney to execute any and all transfers of the said shares that may be necessary in order to properly carry out the intention of the pooling arrangement. I hereby ratifying and confirming any and all actions of my said attorney in the premises.

Signed,

Street,

City,

Province or State,

The Trusts and Guarantee Company, 14 King Street West, Toronto, will act as Trustees for the Underwriters' Syndicate in receiving and holding the shares and issuing receipts therefor, and also as Registrars and Transfer Agents for the Company.

LAW & CO.,

728-729-730-731-732 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

SUICIDE STATISTICS.

each other. When the guillotine proved too slow, the party that changed to be in control shot down its prisoners in platoons or drowned them by the hundred. The breath of suspicion was enough to send a man to death without trial. Danton was guillotined, Marat was stabbed, and at last Robespierre, too, fell under suspicion, and (July 28, 1794), was beheaded. Then came a reaction from the horrors of that long reign of terror in which more than 1,000,000 men, women and children are estimated to have been put to death. A new government, known as "The Directory," was formed to guide the young republic. Mercenary foreign foes harassed the stricken country, and trade and progress were at a standstill.

Out of this horrible state of chaos and national exhaustion arose one mighty man—Napoleon Bonaparte.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

of suicides in Europe yearly at 70,000. Cases in the German Empire itself have risen from 10,500 in 1895 to 12,750 in 1905. America the number is about 5,000 annually, and is increasing.—Social Gazette.

WAYS OF THE WOLF.

The wolf can go eight days with food and can then eat 40 pounds of meat at a sitting, so the Indians say. This is pretty fair for an animal weighing only 80 pounds. Yet we do not know the length of the sitting.

The wolf will not venture on glare ice; he never crosses a lake until there is enough snow to hide the ice. To wetting his feet he is as averse as the domestic cat. He will not kill his game in the shelter of the forest, always driving it into some open place for the kill.

When chasing a deer he goes at a leisurely pace, sitting down at intervals to give the most delicious and blood-curdling howl. This drives the poor victim into a wild gallop, and soon exhausts it, and as the wolf never tires, he is sure, sooner or later, to catch up with the quarry.

In winter the deer often makes for some

wild rapid, into which it plunges, knowing that the wolf will not follow. Too often the deer drowns, but better such a death than one by the fangs.

In summer a couple of wolves will secure all the deer they need by very simple means. Having put up the quarry, one wolf drives it by easy stages to some little lake—I speak now of the Laurentian country—and on reaching the shore the deer plunges unhesitatingly in, for its instinct tells it the enemy will not dare to follow.

So, on it swims, while the pursuer sits on his haunches and howls diabolically, no doubt because he sees his dinner escaping. At length the tired deer drags itself wearily from the water and shakes the drops from its coat on the sun-warmed strand. Then the companion wolf, which has laydied its coming, springs at its throat, and when the first wolf joins him they have a gorge that makes them independent of fate for a whole week.—Recreation.

THE ASHER-FALLING medicine. Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc., even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

REWARDS HER SOLDIERS.

Britain has generally been generous in rewarding her soldiers. Perhaps the Duke of Wellington came off best in this respect. In his earlier Peninsular campaign he was granted a pension of \$10,000 a year for two generations, and on the conclusion of the Peninsular War in 1812, he was voted \$1,000,000 for the purchase of an estate. After Waterloo the Government bought for him the estate of Strathfieldsaye at a cost of \$253,000. Lord Wolseley received a grant of \$25,000 on completing his Ashanti campaign; Sir Hugh Gough for the Sikh war, an annuity of \$2,000; Sir Colin Campbell, \$2,000 for wiping out the Indian mutiny, and Sir Henry Havelock, for the relief of Lucknow \$1,000. Coming to more recent times, Lord Roberts received \$100,000 for his services in the South African campaign, and Lord Kitchener received \$30,000 after Omdurman.

DODD'S
KIDNEY
PILLS